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EXAMINER

MARSH, OLIVIA MARIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 10/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/733,661

Applicant(s)

PHANG ET AL.

Examiner

Olivia Marsh

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– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cannon *et al* (U.S. 2002/0107036 A1).**

As to **claim 1**, Cannon discloses a unique method and system for allowing a user of a cordless phone telephone handset, reading on claimed "communication device," to use the intercom while a call is active (paragraph 4). Cannon also discloses an intercom communication, reading on claimed "incoming group call" and "second wireless communication link," initiated at either location will cause an active call, reading on claimed "first wireless communication link," at either location to be automatically placed on hold for the duration of the intercom communication after which the active call is re-engaged and an active call can be automatically placed on hold during an intercom communication in cordless telephone systems which have more than one handset (paragraph 5). Cannon also discloses if the intercom button 1003 at the base station 1000 is depressed while handset 1010 has an active call, reading on claimed "communicating within a cordless telephone call over a first wireless communication link," handset 1010 alerts the handset user that the base station 1000 wants to initiate an intercom communication, reading on claimed "receiving an incoming group call over a second wireless communication link, the second wireless communication link being operable to support simultaneous communication between the communication device and a plurality of additional

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devices,” and if the handset 1010 user then presses the intercom button 1014, the active call is automatically put on hold and the intercom is initiated (paragraph 22), reading on claimed “placing the cordless telephone call in a hold mode so as to mitigate interference on the second wireless communication link” and “establishing communication within the group call.”

As to **claim 2**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 above and Cannon further discloses, as stated previously, if the intercom button 1003 at the base station 1000 is depressed while handset 1010 has an active call, handset 1010 alerts the handset user that the base station 1000 wants to initiate an intercom communication (paragraph 22), reading on claimed “notifying a user of the communication device in response to receiving the incoming group call.”

As to **claim 3**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 above and Cannon further discloses, as stated previously, if the intercom button 1003 at the base station 1000 is depressed while handset 1010 has an active call, handset 1010 alerts the handset user that the base station 1000 wants to initiate an intercom communication, reading on claimed “querying a user of the communication device for hold mode activation in response to receiving the incoming group call,” and if the handset 1010 user then presses the intercom button 1014, the active call is automatically put on hold and the intercom is initiated (paragraph 22), reading on claimed “receiving an input selection from the user to enter the hold mode in response to the query.”

As to **claim 4**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 above and Cannon further discloses if the telephone line is active on handset 1010, then the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is disconnected from the telephone line at segment 1105, the active line is placed on hold, and the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005

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at segment 1106, initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 23), reading on claimed "ceasing transmission over the first wireless communication link."

As to **claim 5**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 1 and 4 above and Cannon also discloses the microprocessor 1004 [of the base station] checks if the base station's intercom button 1003 was depressed at processing segment 1110, indicating that the base station user wants to initiate an intercom communication (paragraph 24). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1111, the telephone line is disconnected from the speaker/microphone 1006 at segment 1120, putting the call on hold, the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1121, initiating the intercom communication, and the intercom signal is transmitted from the base station 1000 to handset 1010 at segment 1122 (paragraph 25), reading on claimed "instructing a cordless base station to place the cordless telephone call on hold prior to the ceasing transmission over the first wireless link."

As to **claim 7**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 above and Cannon also discloses the microprocessor 1004 checks if an activate line signal from handset 1010 is received at base station 1000 at processing segment 1135, indicating that the handset 1010 user wants to terminate the intercom communication and activate the line, i.e. pressed activate line button 1015 on handset 1010 (paragraph 30), reading on claimed "receiving a user input to terminate the hold mode." Cannon also discloses if an activate line signal is received by the base station 1000 from handset 1010, as detected at processing segment 1135, the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is disconnected from the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1136, terminating the intercom communication and the telephone line is connected to transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 at segment 1137, activating the telephone line on handset 1010

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(paragraph 30), reading on claimed "resuming the cordless telephone call in response to the user input."

As to **claim 11**, Cannon discloses a unique method and system for allowing a user of a cordless phone telephone handset to use the intercom while a call is active (paragraph 4). Cannon also discloses an intercom communication, reading on claimed "group call" and "first wireless communication link," initiated at either location will cause an active call, reading on claimed "cordless telephone call," at either location to be automatically placed on hold for the duration of the intercom communication after which the active call is re-engaged and an active call can be automatically placed on hold during an intercom communication in cordless telephone systems which have more than one handset (paragraph 5). Cannon also discloses a base station 1000, reading on claimed "communication device," and a handset 1010 which includes a transmitter/receiver circuit 1001, a line interface 1002, an intercom button 1003, a microprocessor 1004, a speaker/microphone 1005, and a speakerphone button 1006 (paragraph 21). Cannon also discloses when the base station 1000 receives an intercom signal transmitted from handset 1010 at processing segment 1100, indicating that the handset 1010 user wants to initiate an intercom communication, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the telephone line is active on handset 1010 at processing segment 1102 (paragraph 23). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active on handset 1010, then the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is disconnected from the telephone line at segment 1105, reading on claimed "a cordless telephone section for communicating within a cordless telephone call over a second wireless communication link," the active line is placed on hold, reading on claimed "the cordless telephone section is adapted to place the cordless telephone call in a hold mode," and the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1106, reading on claimed "two way radio section for communicating within a group call over a first

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wireless communication link, the first wireless communication link being operable to support simultaneous communication between the communication device and a plurality of additional communication devices" initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 32). Cannon also discloses if the user at that location depresses the corresponding intercom button, then the intercom is initiated between the two inactive locations without interfering with the active location (paragraph 64), reading on claimed "to mitigate interference on the first wireless communication link when the two way radio section is communicating with the group call."

As to **claim 12**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 11 and Cannon also discloses if the intercom button signal from handset 1010 is not received by the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1100, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the base station's intercom button 1003 was depressed at processing segment 1110, indicating that the base station user wants to initiate an intercom communication (paragraph 24). Cannon also discloses if the intercom button 1003 was depressed, as detected at processing segment 1110, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000 at processing segment 1111 (paragraph 25). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1111, the telephone line is disconnected from the speaker/microphone 1006 at segment 1120, putting the call on hold, the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1121, initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 25), reading on claimed "the two way radio section is operatively coupled to the cordless telephone section and wherein the two way radio section is adapted to notify the cordless telephone section of the group call."

As to **claim 13**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 11-12 and Cannon also discloses, as stated previously, if the intercom button signal from handset 1010 is not received by the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1100, the

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microprocessor 1004 checks if the base station's intercom button 1003 was depressed at processing segment 1110, indicating that the base station user wants to initiate an intercom communication (paragraph 24). Cannon also discloses if the intercom button 1003 was depressed, reading on claimed "a user input for receiving a user instruction to place the call in the hold mode," as detected at processing segment 1110, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000 at processing segment 1111 (paragraph 25). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1111, the telephone line is disconnected from the speaker/microphone 1006 at segment 1120, putting the call on hold, the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1121, initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 25).

As to **claim 14**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 11 and Cannon also discloses, as stated previously, if the intercom button 1003 was depressed as detected at processing segment 1110, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000 at processing segment 1111 (paragraph 25). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active at the base station 1000, as detected at processing segment 1111, the telephone line is disconnected from the speaker/microphone 1006 at segment 1120, putting the call on hold, the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1121, initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 25), reading on claimed "the cordless telephone section is adapted to cease transmission over the second wireless communication link when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode."

As to **claim 17**, Cannon discloses a unique method and system for allowing a user of a cordless phone telephone handset, reading on claimed "wireless communication device," to use the intercom while a call is active (paragraph 4). Cannon also discloses an intercom



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communication, reading on claimed "group call" and "first wireless communication link," initiated at either location will cause an active call, reading on claimed "cordless telephone call" and "second communication link," at either location to be automatically placed on hold for the duration of the intercom communication after which the active call is re-engaged and an active call can be automatically placed on hold during an intercom communication in cordless telephone systems which have more than one handset (paragraph 5), reading on claimed "wireless communication system facilitating cordless telephone communications and two-way group communications, the cordless telephone communications being routed over a landline telephone network." Cannon also discloses handset 1010 includes a transmitter/receiver circuit 1011, reading on claimed "two way radio section" and "cordless telephone section," a speaker/microphone 1012, a microprocessor 1013, an intercom button 1014, also reading on claimed "two way radio section," and an activate line button 1015 (paragraph 21), also reading on claimed "cordless telephone section." Cannon also discloses the microprocessor 1013 checks if the intercom signal from base station 1000 is received at handset 1010 at processing segment 1210, indicating that the base station user wants to initiate an intercom communication (paragraph 32). Cannon also discloses when handset 1010 intercom button 1014 is depressed, as detected at processing segment 1200, the intercom button 1014 signal is transmitted by handset 1010 to the base station 1000 at segment 1201, indicating that an intercom communication should be initiated (paragraph 33), reading on claimed "a two way radio section for communicating within a two way group call over a first wireless communication link, the first wireless communication link being operable to support simultaneous communication between the wireless communication device and plurality of additional wireless communication devices." Cannon also discloses the microprocessor 1013 checks if the telephone line is active on handset 1010 at processing segment 1213 (paragraph 35), reading on claimed "a cordless

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telephone section for communicating within a cordless telephone call over a second wireless communication link." Cannon also discloses when the base station 1000 receives an intercom signal transmitted from handset 1010 at processing segment 1100, indicating that the handset 1010 user wants to initiate an intercom communication, the microprocessor 1004 checks if the telephone line is active on handset 1010 at processing segment 1102 (paragraph 23). Cannon also discloses if the telephone line is active on handset 1010, then the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is disconnected from the telephone line at segment 1105, the active line is placed on hold, and the transmitter/receiver circuit 1001 is connected to the speaker/microphone 1005 at segment 1106, initiating the intercom communication (paragraph 23), reading on claimed "cordless telephone section is operable to place the cordless telephone call in a hold mode so as to mitigate interference on the first wireless communication link when the two way radio section is communicating within the group call." Cannon also discloses if the base station 1000 user then presses the intercom button 1003, the active call is automatically put on hold and the intercom is initiated (paragraph 22; Figure 1), reading on claimed "a cordless base station supporting the cordless telephone call over the second wireless communication link, the cordless base station interfacing the cordless telephone call between the wireless communication device and the landline telephone network."

As to **claim 18**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 17 above and Cannon further discloses the speaker/microphone 1012 is connected to the transmitter/receiver circuit 1011 at segment 1203 preparing the cordless handset for an intercom communication (paragraph 33), reading on claimed "the cordless telephone section of the wireless communication device is adapted to cease transmission over the second wireless communication link when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode."

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 6, 15, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon as applied to claims 1, 4, 11, 14, and 17-18 above, and further in view of Forde *et al* (U.S. 6690943 B1).**

As to **claim 6**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 1 and 4 above; however, Cannon fails to disclose receiving one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station over the first wireless communication link. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Forde.

In the same field of endeavor, Forde teaches a system and method for communicating multiple broadcast messages over a telecommunications system to a plurality of subscriber terminals and in particular to a system and method that allows the broadcasting of multiple streams of information to a plurality of wireless portable terminals, the system is particularly but not essentially based on the Digital Enhanced Telecommunications (DECT) standard (column 1, lines 1-10). Forde also teaches if a PP [portable part] is already being used for a normal connection based call, a signal could be generated by the portable part alerting the user of the broadcast allowing the user to switch to the broadcast or ignore it (column 9, lines 43-48). Forde also teaches the user could be alerted, for example, by an audio tone or a displayed message and if the user chooses to accept the broadcast, the normal connection based call may be put

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on hold (column 9, lines 48-51), reading on claimed "receiving one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station over the first wireless communication link."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and first wireless communication link, disclosed by Cannon, the step of receiving one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station over the first wireless communication link, as taught by Forde, to enable quick simultaneous broadcasting of messages or alarm signals to mobile subscribers.

As to **claim 15**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 11 and 14 above; however, Cannon fails to disclose cordless telephone section is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station when the cordless telephone is in the hold mode. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Forde.

In the same field of endeavor, Forde teaches a system and method for communicating multiple broadcast messages over a telecommunications system to a plurality of subscriber terminals and in particular to a system and method that allows the broadcasting of multiple streams of information to a plurality of wireless portable terminals, the system is particularly but not essentially based on the Digital Enhanced Telecommunications (DECT) standard (column 1, lines 1-10). Forde also teaches if a PP [portable part] is already being used for a normal connection based call, a signal could be generated by the portable part alerting the user of the broadcast allowing the user to switch to the broadcast or ignore it (column 9, lines 43-48). Forde also teaches the user could be alerted, for example, by an audio tone or a displayed message and if the user chooses to accept the broadcast, the normal connection based call may be put on hold (column 9, lines 48-51), reading on claimed "cordless telephone section is adapted to

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receive one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station when the cordless telephone is in the hold mode.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system and cordless telephone section, disclosed by Cannon, the cordless telephone section is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from a cordless base station when the cordless telephone is in the hold mode, as taught by Forde, to enable quick simultaneous broadcasting of messages or alarm signals to mobile subscribers.

As to **claim 19**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 17 and 18 above; however, Cannon fails to disclose the cordless telephone section of the wireless communication device is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from the cordless base station when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Forde.

In the same field of endeavor, Forde teaches a system and method for communicating multiple broadcast messages over a telecommunications system to a plurality of subscriber terminals and in particular to a system and method that allows the broadcasting of multiple streams of information to a plurality of wireless portable terminals, the system is particularly but not essentially based on the Digital Enhanced Telecommunications (DECT) standard (column 1, lines 1-10). Forde also teaches if a PP [portable part] is already being used for a normal connection based call, a signal could be generated by the portable part alerting the user of the broadcast allowing the user to switch to the broadcast or ignore it (column 9, lines 43-48). Forde also teaches the user could be alerted, for example, by an audio tone or a displayed message and if the user chooses to accept the broadcast, the normal connection based call may be put on hold (column 9, lines 48-51), reading on claimed “the cordless telephone section of the

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wireless communication device is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from the cordless base station when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system and cordless telephone section, disclosed by Cannon, the cordless telephone section of the wireless communication device is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from the cordless base station when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode, as taught by Forde, to enable quick simultaneous broadcasting of messages or alarm signals to mobile subscribers.

As to **claim 20**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claims 17 and 18 above and Forde teaches everything as applied in claim 19; however, Cannon fails to disclose the cordless base station is adapted to transmit the one or more broadcast messages to the wireless communication device when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Forde.

In the same field of endeavor, Forde teaches a system and method for communicating multiple broadcast messages over a telecommunications system to a plurality of subscriber terminals and in particular to a system and method that allows the broadcasting of multiple streams of information to a plurality of wireless portable terminals, the system is particularly but not essentially based on the Digital Enhanced Telecommunications (DECT) standard (column 1, lines 1-10). Forde also teaches if a PP [portable part] is already being used for a normal connection based call, a signal could be generated by the portable part alerting the user of the broadcast allowing the user to switch to the broadcast or ignore it (column 9, lines 43-48). Forde also teaches the user could be alerted, for example, by an audio tone or a displayed message and if the user chooses to accept the broadcast, the normal connection based call may be put

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on hold (column 9, lines 48-51), reading on claimed "the cordless base station is adapted to transmit the one or more broadcast messages to the wireless communication device when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the system, cordless telephone section, and cordless base station, disclosed by Cannon, the cordless telephone section of the wireless communication device is adapted to receive one or more broadcast messages from the cordless base station when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode, as taught by Forde, the cordless base station is adapted to transmit the one or more broadcast messages to the wireless communication device when the cordless telephone call is in the hold mode, also taught by Forde, to enable quick simultaneous broadcasting of messages or alarm signals to mobile subscribers.

**5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon as applied to claim 1 above, in further view of Nojima *et al* (U.S. 5,832,386).**

As to claim 8, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 above and Cannon further discloses if the activate line button was not depressed, as detected at processing segment 1214, the microprocessor 1013 checks if the intercom button 1014 was depressed at processing segment 1222, indicating that the intercom communication should be terminated (paragraph 37), reading on claimed "receiving a user input to exit the hold mode."

However, Cannon fails to disclose determining whether the communication device is within range of a cordless base station servicing the first wireless communication link and notifying the user responsive to the user input in the event that the communication device is out of range of the cordless base station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Nojima.

In the same field of endeavor, Nojima teaches if the portable telephone set is out of the service area of the public radio base station (if it can no longer receive control signals from the public radio base station through the established public control channel), reading on claimed "determining whether the communication device is within range of a cordless base station servicing the first wireless communication link," a message "OUT-OF PUBLIC SERVICE AREA" is displayed on the LCD 22 to inform the user that he or she cannot call or be called via the public radio base station (column 8, lines 50-56), reading on claimed "notifying the user responsive to the user input in the event that the communication device is out of range of the cordless base station."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, disclosed by Cannon, the step of determining whether the communication device is within range of a cordless base station servicing the first wireless communication link and notifying the user responsive to the user input in the event that the communication device is out of range of the cordless base station, as taught by Nojima, in order to notify the mobile user of why the user cannot retrieve a call placed on hold once the user has roamed out of the base station serving the held call.



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6. Claims 9-10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Saegusa *et al* (U.S. 4,876,708).

As to claim 9, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1; however, Cannon fails to disclose setting a timer and resuming the cordless telephone call upon expiration of the timer. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Saegusa.

In the same field of endeavor, Saegusa teaches a cordless telephone system and a hold control system in a cordless telephone system having a hold function (column 1, lines 5-7). The radio telephone set 1 comprises a connector 2 which comprises a switching unit 21 and a control unit 23 (Figure 4; column 3, lines 45-48) and the switching unit 21 switches a subscriber telephone line 4 in the talk or hold mode under the control of the control unit 23 (column 3, lines 59-61). At the same time, the control unit 23 performs hold control by using a timer 28, reading on claimed "setting a timer." The control unit 23 sets the communication channel in the self hold state without disconnecting the radio channel 3 in response to the hold signal received after the communication channel is connected with the radio telephone set 1. However, when the first radio signal received within the predetermined period of time is an on-hook signal, or when the signal is not received within the predetermined period of time, the control unit 23 controls the radio transmitting/receiving unit 26 to disengage the radio channel from the radiotelephone set 1. In other words, the control unit 23 causes the radio transmitting/receiving unit 26 to stop transmitting the electric wave and set the communication channel in the complete hold state, reading on claimed "resuming the cordless telephone call upon expiration of the timer." [Column 4, lines 31-40]

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and cordless telephone call, disclosed by Cannon, setting a timer and resuming the cordless telephone call upon expiration of the timer, as taught by Saegusa, to enable the mobile user to place a call on hold for a specified period of time and if the user does not respond within that time period the call will not be disconnected.

As to **claim 10**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 1 and Saegusa teaches everything as applied in claim 9; however, Cannon fails to disclose placing the cordless telephone call back into the hold mode immediately after resuming the cordless telephone call. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Saegusa.

Saegusa further teaches by using the timer 28, the control unit 23 monitors the presence/absence of a radio signal received within a predetermined period of time after the complete hold state is initiated (column 4, lines 40-44), reading on claimed "placing the cordless telephone call back into the hold mode immediately after resuming the cordless telephone and resetting the timer."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method and cordless telephone call, disclosed by Cannon, setting a timer and resuming the cordless telephone call upon expiration of the timer, as taught by Saegusa, placing the cordless telephone call back into the hold mode immediately after resuming the cordless telephone and resetting the timer, also taught by Saegusa, to enable the mobile user to place a call on hold for a specified period of time and if the user does not respond within that time period the call will not be disconnected.

As to **claim 16**, Cannon discloses everything as applied in claim 11; however, Cannon fails to disclose the cordless telephone section includes a timer for establishing a time frame for

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maintaining the cordless telephone call in the hold mode. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Saegusa.

Saegusa teaches a cordless telephone system and a hold control system in a cordless telephone system having a hold function (column 1, lines 5-7). The radio telephone set 1 comprises a connector 2 which comprises a switching unit 21 and a control unit 23 (Figure 4; column 3, lines 45-48) and the switching unit 21 switches a subscriber telephone line 4 in the talk or hold mode under the control of the control unit 23 (column 3, lines 59-61). At the same time, the control unit 23 performs hold control by using a timer 28. The control unit 23 sets the communication channel in the self hold state without disconnecting the radio channel 3 in response to the hold signal received after the communication channel is connected with the radio telephone set 1. However, when the first radio signal received within the predetermined period of time is an on-hook signal, or when the signal is not received within the predetermined period of time, the control unit 23 controls the radio transmitting/receiving unit 26 to disengage the radio channel from the radiotelephone set 1. In other words, the control unit 23 causes the radio transmitting/receiving unit 26 to stop transmitting the electric wave and set the communication channel in the complete hold state. [Column 4, lines 31-40]

Saegusa also teaches by using the timer 28, the control unit 23 monitors the presence/absence of a radio signal received within a predetermined period of time after the complete hold state is initiated (column 4, lines 40-44), reading on claimed "the cordless telephone section includes a timer for establishing a time frame for maintaining the cordless telephone call in the hold mode."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the communication device, as taught by Cannon, the cordless telephone section includes a timer for establishing a time frame for maintaining the cordless telephone call

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in the hold mode, as taught by Saegusa, to enable the mobile user to place a call on hold for a specified period of time and if the user does not respond within that time period the call will not be disconnected.

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments see pages 2-21, filed 8/5/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-2, 4-7, 11, and 14-15 under 102(b) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the above rejection under 102(b) in view of Cannon (U.S. 2002/0107036 A1) as applied to claims 1-5, 7, 11-14, and 17-18.

**Conclusion**

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bell (U.S. 6,405,027 B1) and Coombes *et al* (U.S. 6,650,908 B1).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Olivia Marsh whose telephone number is 571-272-7912. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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**CHARLES APPIAH**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**